against an administrator to bind assets which are or have been in hand, or shall arise in future, and subject to the judgment, was a judgment to bind assets in future, and a scire facias must issue before execution, suggesting arrests, if any had come to or were in the hands of the administrator, State v. Goldsborough, 1 H. & J. 101.

In Salmon v. Yates, 1 H. & J. 488, it was declared, with regard to the stay mentioned in the Act of 1778, ch. 21, that the law was explicit that the stay must be entered on the docket, &c., to warrant an execution without a scire facias after a year and a day, and any other agreement would not serve the purpose. So in Miles v. Knott supra, the Court held, that as the Act of 1823, ch. 194, gives three years *from the date of the judgment within which to issue execution, the three years could not be reckoned from the expiration of a stay thereon. But this, as will have been observed as to such stays of execution as are mentioned therein, is now altered by the Act of 1862, ch. 262.22 The judgment notwithstanding a stay of any kind is a lien during the stay, Anderson v. Tydings, 8 Md. 427. And if execution is levied in time on lands and stayed by injunction, upon its dissolution nothing is necessary but a vendi exponas to the sheriff, for the lands are in custodia legis, and the death of the plaintiff interposes no obstacle to the sheriff proceeding against the lands in the possession of a subsequent alienee, Boyd v. Harris, 1 Md. Ch. Dec. 446. Lastly, the Act of 1862, ch. 262,23 also changes, in some degree, the law as laid down in Campbell v. Booth, 8 Md. 107, and Booth v. Campbell, 15 Md. 569, that an outstanding execution is a good plea to a scire facias, not because it is a satisfaction but because the plaintiff is not entitled to two executions at once; sed quare.

²² But under the present law, the period of the stay is included in the twelve years. Code 1911, Art. 26, sec. 20; Poe's Practice, sec. 646.

²³ Code 1911, Art. 26, sec. 20.